ABSTRACT

A method for *in vitro* selection, from a library of catalyst molecules, of a catalyst molecule of interest having a relatively more efficient specific catalytic activity of interest, as compared to the rest of the catalyst molecules within said library, and wherein said *in vitro* selection method is characterised by that it allows multiple catalytic activity turn-overs (*i.e.* substrate to product catalytic activity turn-overs), by the catalyst molecule of interest, before it is finally collected. The method is based on using one or more reagent(s) which are capable of converting a product generated by a catalyst molecule of interest back into the substrate for said catalyst of interest.